

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

(From letters and newspapers received by the Europe)

ENGLAND.

The London Times of the 24th publishes in its city article an anonymous letter from Washington in regard to the President's views of the Mexican question, and presents the letter with remarks, and condemning both Mr. Buchanan's and Mr. Douglass's projects for absorbing Mexico, and insisting that Great Britain, on account of the large debts due her from Mexico, ought to be admitted as a partner in the proposed protectorate and dominion of Mexico.

The year of musing, 1857-'58, cost the Indian empire in round numbers nine and a half millions sterling. That, at least, is the official statement, and the decrease in the land revenue is just two millions, being \$200,000 more than the actual loss of the land revenue of the north-west, which amounted to \$1,800,000. This and the loss on the salt to the same presidency formed the only serious items in our annual statement, and nearly per cent. of the loss was made up from the foreign revenue system, a fact most indicative of the strength of our revenue system we have rarely seen. In a conclusion such as has seldom been sounded in history, with the northwest provinces "equally lost," the revenue declined by a sum less than seven per cent. upon the gross income of the State, less by hundreds of thousands than the revenue loss produced in England by the recent monetary panic. The *Times* is a phenomenon for the holders of Indian funds.

From the statement of the Liverpool Financial Reformer it would appear that, taking customs and excise together, £70,552,145 of revenue are collected by 5,449 persons at an annual expenditure of £104,221,920, or very nearly \$16,127 each person. In a recent discussion in Parliament it was stated that the average of the salaries of civil servants was \$140 per annum, and that the average of two-thirds of them did not exceed \$80 per annum.

The following ships are now in course of construction at the various dock-yards for the royal navy: Ariadne, 32, screw frigate, at Deptford; Atlas, 91, screw sloop, Chatham; Amara, 51, screw frigate, Pembroke; Barossa, 22, screw corvette, Woolwich; Camelion, 17, screw sloop, Deptford; Charybdis, 21, screw corvette, Chatham; Dacca, 21, screw, Pembroke; Duncan, 100, screw, Portsmouth; Dryad, 24, screw frigate, Woolwich (Glenfar, 101, screw); Devonport; Gorgon, 1, screw sloop, Portsmouth; Hood, 50, screw, Chatham; Howe, 121, screw, Pembroke; Imogene, 55, screw frigate, Woolwich; Ironclad, 89, screw, Chatham; Jason, 21, screw corvette, Devonport; Maline, 17, screw sloop, Deptford; Narcissus, 55, screw frigate, Orpheus, 21, screw corvette, Chatham; Pantalone, 10, screw, Devonport; Pelican, 17, screw, 5000; Pambula; Prince of Wales, 131, Portmouth; Ranger, 8, screw schooner, Deptford; Revenue, 91, screw, Pembroke; Rinaldo, 16, screw sloop, Portsmouth; Royal Frederick, 116, Portsmouth; and Victoria, 121, screw, Portsmouth.

The London Times says that an American invention had been taken to England with a view to its being disposed of to the British or any other European government, and which, if it does one-half of what the patentees guarantee can be done with it, will make such a change in the mode of carrying on a naval war as will put steamers out of the question, and render of no avail the tremendous force of Cossatot or Cherbourg. The invention is a submarine boat, for working under water without air tubes or any other communication with the surface of the water, and capable of carrying men and a large quantity of explosives. The American and French governments are said to have declined to have anything to do with the invention, while the British Admiralty was giving it full and prompt attention.

The lectures delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association are usually attended by overflowing audiences, but Exeter Hall was, if possible, packed with a still denser mass of human beings to hear Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. His topic was *De Propaganda Fide*, and the reverend gentleman illustrated his subject with his usual vigor. Towards the close he made some remarks complimentary of the doctrine that an entrance after baptism into the church which was an opening provided by Dylan Brookesdale for the introduction of the Gospel. That same English canon would make a way for Canon for an English missionary, he was said, a falsehood too glaring for him to believe.

Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Langston, the two members for Oxford, have addressed their constituents. Both speak strongly in favor of a satisfactory measure of reform, but do not attempt any very intelligible definition of what they mean.

The Exhibition of 1861 is a fact! It will take place, and be admirably well carried out. The fifty-one commissioners will, with the produce of the people's freely-bestowed shillings, come on the 25th instant, all efficiently, to aid the one of the sixty-one commissioners. The site is settled—not at distant Sydenham—not at agreeable Battersea—but on the very ground bought by the commissioners of fifty-one, through the shillings of the people. Who that ever saw has forgotten the Hyde Park Palace of 1851? Nor will the Palace of 1861 be forgotten in 1871. The site of sixty-one is better than the site of fifty-one: it is only over the way, the other side of the great thoroughfare leading to kingly Kensington, the Star-and-Garter at Richmond, and Wolsey's fine-honed palaces at Hampton Court. A railway is also to be built for the purpose of putting the well-informed, but closely-covered, inhabitants of the manufacturing districts of England.

It is announced that Mr. Monkton Milnes, M. P., Mr. Ton, Taylor, and Mr. Theodore Martin have consented to act as judges of the poems submitted in competition for the premium offered by the Crystal Palace Company for the best poem in honor of the poet Burns. These gentlemen have already commenced their examination. The number of works received up to the 1st instant—the period named in the conditions—amounted to no less than 800.

Ten thousand seven hundred and forty-six turkeys were despatched as Christmas presents in one week to London on our road, the greater part coming from Norfolk, and being placed on the railway at Norwich. It is generally considered that a turkey, with sausages, hamper, carriage, &c., costs £1, and these presents, therefore, represent an aggregate expenditure of £10,000.

Louis Higgins, who lost his property by investments in the submarine-cable stock, was tried at the central criminal court for his assault upon Alderman Solomons. He kept the court the whole of the day in cross-examining witnesses and reading his own defense, and nobody but himself could see the relevancy of anything he said. Nobody—indeed, not even he—had the faintest idea of what he was about.

The trial of Tantia Tope was expected on the 13th, attended by Col. Bruce, Mr. Tarver, and his servants. He expects to remain about five months, and arrangements for his reception have been made at the Hotel des Isles Britanniques, on the Piazza del Popolo. It is long since a direct heir to the British throne has been a visitor at Rome, and it affords interesting matter for speculation as to the amount of attention which the government of his Highness may deem proper to pay to the first Protestant prince in Europe. No doubt there will be abundance of cordiality, at any rate in appearance; nor has the Pope been lacking in hospitable demonstrations to other sovereigns or royal princes who have from time to time visited his dominions, although many of them have been without the pale of the Catholic church.

THE BRITISH MINISTER, that the imperial government is ready to abandon the present system of negotiation, provided Great Britain will frankly undertake to assist France in obtaining redress for the French colonies from the British possessions.

Since the commencement of the reign of Napoleon III the various units of France have struck gold money for a value of 2,770,864,775 francs and silver money for 176,998,231 francs.

Austria, feeling deeply the want of an organ, such as Russia owns in *Le Nord*, has made a move at Paris for the establishment of a journal to trumpet the blessings of a concordat and paternal rule, a ganging policy, peace money, and all the other enjoyments it provides.

On the 24th will appear the first number of *Le Moral Diplomatique*, under the editorship of the well-known author of *Le Moral Chinois*, who is Chinese, who is not of duplicate to Gravier de Cassaigne. This new journal is to advocate a strict alliance between Austria and France for sectarian objects, and to repudiate all sympathy with Russia, England, or Prussia, but especially Piedmont. A list of the writers engaged in this job is published, and the only name likely to attract public attention is that of Abbe Hu, the Chinese missionary.

ST. PAUL.

In the Spanish Cortes there has been a demonstration in opposition to the movements of the United States on Cuba. Marshal O'Donnell spoke very warmly. He said that Spain had a full sense of her national dignity and honor, and was well prepared to defend both, as well as the integrity of her territory; and he expressed astonishment at the language of the message of President Buchanan. M. Olazaga, in his own words, and that of several other senators, was representing the different political parties.

The Congress declares that it has received with satisfaction the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that it is disposed to give to the government its constant support, in order to maintain the integrity of the Spanish dominions.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be inscribed in the archives. The *Espana*, though a violent adversary of the cabinet, expresses warm approbation of the patriotic declaration of the minister, and states that in a question which, like that of Cuba, affects the national honor, Spaniards, whatever their differences on other points, will always be united. The other journals employ similar language.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Napoleon's observations to the Austrian minister were known at Vienna on the 3d, and had created a sensation on the Bourse, but the details are scarcely known.

The *Journal de Frankfort*, an Austrian semi-official journal, says that Austria is at present strong enough in Italy to meet any eventuality, and boasts that all Germans and Poles at its head are holding her in check.

The third corps d'armes of the imperial army, amounting to 39,000 men, has left for Italy. It is estimated that the Austrians can now muster 100,000 men, within two or three days, in the limits of their Italian dominions.

NORTHERN ITALY.

In the way of foreign news nothing is more important than the agitation state of Italy. It is even rumored that the excitement has become so great in Milan as to require that the town be placed in a state of siege. We learn, too, that a council of war is immediately to assemble in Venice to deliberate on this dangerous state of things, and Giulay, one of the Austrian generals, has arrived there for that purpose. But perhaps the most alarming statement for Austria, should it prove true, is to the effect that in Milan, when the populace passing by the barracks raised the shout of "Long live Italy," a thousand soldiers inside them took it up, and sent back a similar cry. This, however, is extremely dubious accuracy.

A Paris telegram, dated evening of the 7th, says it was asserted there that a scuffle had taken place between the Hungarian and Austrian regiments forming the garrison of Cremona, the Hungarians shouting "Vive l'Italia."

The Turn correspondent of the London Times says it is quite evident that the Sardinian government desires war, and is confident that war is at hand. The Sardinian Chambers were to open on the 10th January, and the speech of the King upon the occasion was anxiously looked for.

HOME.

The imperial city is very gay this winter, and many gaieties are announced for this month. If nothing has

happened to prevent, the carnival balls are about to commence—that of the French ambassador being announced on the 20th inst. The American minister, Mr. Stockton, had the veto of the police put upon his ball at the Simoniotti Palace, on account of the floors being pronounced unsafe.

The Prince of Wales was expected on the 13th, attended by Col. Bruce, Mr. Tarver, and his servants. He expects to remain about five months, and arrangements for his reception have been made at the Hotel des Isles Britanniques, on the Piazza del Popolo. It is long since a direct heir to the British throne has been a visitor at Rome, and it affords interesting matter for speculation as to the amount of attention which the government of his Highness may deem proper to pay to the first Protestant prince in Europe. No doubt there will be abundance of cordiality, at any rate in appearance; nor has the Pope been lacking in hospitable demonstrations to other sovereigns or royal princes who have from time to time visited his dominions, although many of them have been without the pale of the Catholic church.

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By the arrival of the overland Bombay mail we have

dates with detailed news from Bombay to the 9th of December. Tantia Tope had been defeated with severe loss. Vigorous efforts were on foot to catch him. Mann Singh had been defeated in Bundelkund by Brigadier Smith with great slaughter. The Oude Talukdars were coming in everywhere. The enemy had also been defeated with loss at Goontee by General Grant. An inscription on a small scale had occurred in Burnah.

If Tantia Tope was not Nem Sahib, as believed by some in India, the whereabouts of the real Nem still

remains a matter of doubt and speculation. One rumor

says that he intends to make his way to Central India, and there find a banner of revolt which would give us a great deal more trouble. The wonder is that he did not

make up his mind to operate in Central India all along,

for that is the locality where his name and reputation would make him a more terrible opponent.

A LARGE CHOIR.—The choir at the popular service at St. Paul's, London, comprises some 500 individuals, and includes many of the finest amateur singers in London, of both sexes. With the exception of the leader, the whole of them are altogether unpaid, and render their services from pure devotion to the practice of ecclesiastical vocal music. They are all persons to whom music is simply a pleasing recreation: they are members of one or other of the learned professions; and it is beyond doubt the finest, if not the largest, amateur choir ever organized in any place of public worship.

We find in an English paper an account of the death of a father from grief. His boy, aged eight years, was accused on a charge of stealing a sovereign. Ball was refused, and the lad was sent to prison. The father, on parting with his child, took the matter so deeply to heart that he went home and never again looked up. He was obliged to give up work; and, on the day his little boy was tried, the father beat his breast. The surgeon that attended him says that he died of a broken heart. The boy was discharged.

The fallacy of some popular prejudices is illustrated by the circumstances that twenty-six years ago, when it was proposed to light the city of Philadelphia with gas, several hundred of the citizens, including some of the most intelligent and wealthy, send a remonstrance against the project to the city council, declaring it "a most inexpeditious, offensive, and dangerous mode of lighting." Appended to the petition are the names of Horace Binney, Thomas Allibone, Matthew Newkirk, John C. Croson, and other prominent citizens. Curiously enough, Mr. John C. Croson is now engineer and superintendent of the Philadelphia Gas-works.

THE FAIR correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the government is gradually widening the circle of its operations against the Phoenix Society. From the appearance of things it was thought that the authorities intended to confine their efforts for the destruction of this combination to Cork, Belfast, and Bantay; but the provincial都市 brings the startling intelligence that the police have begun to make arrests in the city of Kilkenny and the town of Callan. This looks like as if the government had reasons for considering the Phoenix Club something more than an objectionable organization of hot-heads, and as it was believed, indeed, that these good men for bringing down the government and that measures for its suppression have not been taken too soon. It is alleged, and with some show of truth, that the society has ramifications in every county in Ireland, an opinion which will be greatly strengthened by seizures in Killenny.

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FRANCE.

Great agitation still prevailed on the Paris Bourse, and in political circles, in respect to the Emperor's recent re-

mark to the Austrian minister. At an official reception

subsequent to the incident of the 1st of January, it was

remarked that the Emperor was most particular in his

attention to the Austrian ambassador, as if he wanted

to make up his mind to march "on paper."

The same authority says the Austrian ambassador's pri-

vate secretary has been suddenly despatched to Vienna.

It is affirmed that a note was despatched recently from

Paris to the Austrian government on the subject of Servia

couched in rather significant terms, viz.: that the passage of the French to Russia had been considered by the allied powers as *une ligue*; and that there was, in point of fact, no difference between it and the crossing the Ser-

bian frontier by an Austrian army, for in the one case, as in the other, the integrity and independence of the Otto-

manic empire would be menaced.

A letter from Paris in the *Independence Belgique* repre-

sents that Prince Napoleon has stated to Lord Castley,

that the British minister, that the imperial government is

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sist France in obtaining redress for the French colonies

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